

should worry at all about the long-term care of chimpanzees no longer used in medical research. The answer is: it's basically a cost of doing business. If the federal government wants to keep using chimpanzees for medical research, it has to assume the responsibility for their care after the research is done. This isn't just my opinion, as someone who cares about animals. It was the conclusion of the National Research Council, an esteemed body under the National Academy of Sciences, which was asked by NIH to investigate the problem of chimpanzees no longer used for biomedical research.

The NRC conducted a thorough three-year study and issued a report in 1997—Chimpanzees in Research: Strategies for Their Ethical Care, Management, and Use—which recommended sanctuaries as an "integral component of the strategic plan to achieve the best and most cost-effective solutions to the current dilemma." The NRC report clearly rejects the option of euthanizing surplus chimpanzees, based on views strongly conveyed to the NRC by members of the scientific community as well as the public. "Many members of the public and the scientific community have called for continuing support for chimpanzees in an acceptable environment, rather than euthanizing them, even when they are no longer wanted for breeding or research. The committee fully recognizes the financial implication of this position in regard to lifetime funding for all animals and for additional space and facilities for an aging population." The report cites the close similarities between chimpanzees and humans, noting that "[t]here are practical as well as theoretical reasons to reject euthanasia as a general policy. Some of the best and most caring members of the support staff, such as veterinarians and technicians would, for personal and emotional reasons, find it impossible to function effectively in an atmosphere in which euthanasia is a general policy, and might resign. A facility that adopted such a policy could expect to lose some of its best employees." In other words, because chimpanzees and humans are so similar, those who work directly in chimpanzee research would find it untenable to continue using these animals if they were to be killed at the conclusion of the research.

Mr. DURBIN. Therefore, if the Federal government is to keep using chimpanzees to advance human health research goals, long-term care of the animals is a pre-requisite. This legislation will help ensure that the Federal government fulfills that responsibility in a more cost-effective and humane way than is currently done. I thank Senator SMITH for the opportunity to work together to enact this fiscally sound legislation that will better serve the taxpayers as well as the animals.

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. I thank Senator DURBIN and the rest of our colleagues for helping to get this legislation enacted before Congress ad-

journs. It is time to improve the lot of these animals and do right by taxpayers at the same time.

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I would like to ask the prime sponsor of the CHIMP Act if it is his intention that the federal share of funding for establishing and operating the national chimpanzee sanctuary system is to come out of NIH's budget?

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Yes, it is my intention and the intent of the legislation that these funds will be drawn from the budget for the National Institutes of Health.

Mr. ENZI. So this legislation will not require additional funding over and above the NIH's annual appropriation?

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. That is correct.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read the third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 3514) was read the third time and passed.

PROSECUTION DRUG TREATMENT ALTERNATIVE TO PRISON ACT OF 2000

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of H.R. 4493 which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 4493) to establish grants for drug treatment alternatives to prison programs administered by State or local prosecutors.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

AMENDMENT NO. 4361

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, it is my understanding that Senator HATCH has a substitute amendment at the desk, and I ask for its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. GRASSLEY], for Mr. HATCH, proposes an amendment numbered 4361.

(The text of the amendment is printed in today's RECORD under "Amendments Submitted.")

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the amendment be agreed to.

The amendment (No. 4361) was agreed to.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the bill, as amended, be read the third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 4493), as amended, was read the third time and passed.

ENHANCED FEDERAL SECURITY ACT OF 2000

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of H.R. 4827 which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 4827) to amend title 18 United States Code, to prevent the entry by false pretenses to any real property, vessel, or aircraft of the United States or secure area of any airport, to prevent the misuse of genuine and counterfeit police badges by those seeking to commit a crime, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read the third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 4827) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 2000

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, for our majority leader, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it recess until the hour of 10 a.m. on Thursday, December 7. I further ask consent that on Thursday, immediately following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and that the Senate then begin a period of morning business until 2 p.m. with Senators speaking for up to 10 minutes each with the following exceptions: Senator MURRAY, 10 to 11 a.m.; Senator THOMAS or his designee, 11 to 12 noon; Senator GRAHAM of Florida, from 12 to 12:30, and the remaining time be equally divided in the usual form.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, the Senate will be in a period of morning business from 10 a.m. until 2 p.m. tomorrow. By previous consent, at 2 p.m. the Senate will have up to 2 hours remaining for debate on the bankruptcy conference report. A vote is scheduled to occur at 4 p.m. on the conference report.

Senators should be aware that a vote on a continuing resolution is expected during tomorrow's session. Therefore, a vote could occur on that measure.

ORDER FOR RECESS

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess under the previous order following the remarks of Senator KENNEDY, Senator DORGAN, and Senator GRASSLEY.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

BANKRUPTCY REFORM ACT OF 2000—CONFERENCE REPORT—Continued

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, as I understand it, under the time agreement I was allocated 28 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Just under 28 minutes.

Mr. KENNEDY. Will the Chair be kind enough to let me know when I have 3 minutes remaining?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will do so.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I rise to urge the Senate to reject the flawed bankruptcy bill. For 3 years, the proponents and opponents of the so-called bankruptcy reform bill have disagreed about the merits of the bill. The credit card industry argues that the bill will eliminate fraud and abuse without denying bankruptcy relief to Americans who truly need it. But scores of bankruptcy scholars, advocates for women and children, labor unions, consumer advocates, and civil rights organizations agree that the current bill is so flawed that it will do far more harm than good. Every Member of the Senate should analyze these arguments closely. We can separate the myths from the facts and determine the winners and the losers.

A fair analysis will conclude that this bankruptcy bill is the credit card industry's wish list, a blatant effort to increase their profits at the expense of working families. We know the specific circumstances and market forces that so often push middle-class Americans into bankruptcy. Layoffs are a major part of the problem. In recent years, the rising economic tide has not lifted all boats. Despite low unemployment, a soaring stock market, and large budget surpluses, Wall Street cheers when companies, eager to improve profits by downsizing, lay off workers in large numbers.

During the period of January to October in the year 2000, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that there were a total of 11,364 layoffs resulting in more than 1.29 million Americans who were unemployed. In October 2000 alone, there were 874 mass layoffs—a layoff of at least 50 people—and 103,000 workers were affected.

Often when workers lose a good job, they are unable to recover. In a study of displaced workers in the early 1990s, the Bureau of Labor Statistics recorded that only about a quarter of previously laid-off workers were working at full-time jobs paying as much as or more than they had earned at the job they lost. Too often, laid-off workers are forced to accept part-time jobs, temporary jobs, or jobs with fewer benefits or no benefits at all.

I am always reminded that if you were to compare the economic growth in the immediate postwar period, from 1948 up to 1972, and broke the income distribution into fifths in the United States, virtually every group moved up together. All of them moved up at about the same rate. If you looked at the 1970s, and particularly in the 1980s and 1990s, and if you broke the income distribution down into five economic groups, you would see that the group that has enhanced its economic condition immeasurably is the top 20 percent. The lower 20 percent are individuals who have actually fallen further and further behind in terms of their economic income. The next group has fallen still further behind.

It is really only when you get to about the top 40 percent of the incomes for American families that you see any kind of increase. It is the group in the lower 60 percent who, by and large, have been affected by these significant layoffs. They have found it difficult to make very important and significant adjustments in their economic condition. They are hard-working men and women who are trying to provide for a family, ready and willing to work, want to work, but they see dramatic changes in terms of their income and they are forced into bankruptcy.

We see that many bankrupt debtors are reporting job problems. There are various types of adverse conditions. Many have been fired and some are victims of downsizing. We also find that more women are in the workforce and contributing significantly to the economic stability of the family. If they are victims of a job interruption, it has a significant, important, and dramatic impact on the income of the family.

If you look at the principal reasons for bankruptcies, more than 67 percent of debtors talk about employment problems. So these are hard-working Americans who are trying to make ends meet and we find that the economic conditions are of such a nature that they are forced into bankruptcy. Nobody is saying they should not pay or meet their responsibilities. But we also ought to recognize that in many of these circumstances it is not nec-

essarily the individual's personal spending habits that force them into bankruptcy.

Another factor in bankruptcy is divorce. Divorce rates have soared over the past 40 years. For better or worse, more couples than ever are separating, and the financial consequences are particularly devastating for women. Divorced women are four times more likely to file for bankruptcy than married women or single men. In 1999, 540,000 women who headed their own households filed for bankruptcy to try to stabilize their economic lives, and 200,000 of them were also creditors trying to collect child support or alimony. The rest were debtors struggling to make ends meet. This bankruptcy bill is anti-woman, and this Republican Congress should be ashamed of its attempt to put it into law.

This chart shows the changes between the men and women in bankruptcy. You see that in 1981 a relatively small percentage of the bankruptcies were by single women. The red reflects the men and women going into bankruptcy. The yellow represents men alone. That was in 1981. In 1991, you see joint bankruptcy is continuing at a relatively slow pace. What you see is the men gradually going up. What happens with women is that it goes up exponentially. Over the period of the last 8 years, it is the women, by and large, who have been going into bankruptcy.

Is that to say that these women in 1999 aren't willing to work like the ones in 1991 or 1981, that they are unwilling to pull their fair share? No, Mr. President. There is another explanation.

The other explanation is, when we have the tragic circumstances of divorces, more likely than not the women are unable to get the alimony and unable to get the child support, through no fault of their own, and they end up going into bankruptcy. That is a primary reason for the increase in bankruptcies—although the total numbers of bankruptcies now have basically flattened out or have been reduced.

We are pointing out that economic conditions are responsible for about half of the bankruptcies. The fact is that downsizing has taken place. In spite of the fact that others who have invested in these companies have made enormous amounts of money, many of those employees have been laid off and have been pushed to the side.

These are hard-working men and women. The interesting fact to me is that people filing for bankruptcy are often middle-class people who want to work. These are not Americans trying to get by without playing by the rules. They are working, and they want to work, but there are circumstances that undermine their financial stability. As a result of these circumstances, there is an increase in the number of bankruptcies. It may be because of the inability to get child support or alimony, through no fault of their own.